



THE WHIG & REGISTER.

Terms—\$5 in advance, end of the year \$6

FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

Democratic Testimony.

Is the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Felix Grundy, opposed to a National Bank? Ah! When and how came he so? Is a national bank unconstitutional in the eyes of this venerable law giver and constitutional adviser of the President? Ah! who has had the audacity to alter the Constitution lately?

The Republican Banner of late date furnishes some valuable reminiscences upon this important subject, which we take the liberty of giving to our "democratic" friends. We give it to you gentlemen, free-gratis for nothing.

Mr. Grundy was in Congress in 1814, before the late Bank was established, and was a warm advocate of the measure by congress. We hope our Van Buren friends will excuse us for not publishing a column or two of the proceedings of that Session, going to show the force, ability and zeal with which Mr. Grundy advocated the measure, and the triumphant manner with which he opposed the vague empty theories which a few persons attempted to advance of its unconstitutionality.

On the 2d April 1814 Mr Grundy of Tennessee submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Some debate ensued, but Mr. G., promptly met and successfully opposed every thing that opposed the Bank. "He had always been in favor of a measure of this sort and entertained no constitutional scruples about it."

The resolution passed and Mr. Grundy was placed at the head of the committee, but the bank was not rechartered until the next session of Congress.

On the 31st January 1818, at a public meeting in Nashville Mr. Felix Grundy wrote introduced and advocated the following resolution, which, after some debate, were unanimously adopted except one or two votes upon the first and last ones.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the late law passed by the Legislature of this state, in taxing Banks to be established in this state, by an authority other than the laws of this state, while the Banks established by the authority of the state are not taxed is impolitic and unconstitutional."

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank at this place, would be beneficial to the institution, grateful to the people, useful in its operation, and greatly conducive to the best interests of Tennessee."

"Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chairman, respectfully to address the president and directors of the United States Bank, on this interesting and important subject, and request the immediate establishment of a branch of that institution at this place."

And on the 14th February 1818, Mr. Grundy wrote the following letter to the President of the Bank of the United States. A letter from Mr. Grundy to Wm. Jones Esq. President of the United States Bank.

NASHVILLE, FEB. 14th 1818.
Dear Sir: From a knowledge that some acquaintance must have been formed between you and myself at Washington, many of my neighbors have frequently solicited me to forward to you a list of the names of fit persons, to whom to confide the management of a branch bank of the United States at this place. I have heretofore declined it, nor should I at any time have said any thing on the subject, had it not been for the puerile attempt of our last Legislature, to prevent the establishment of a branch here altogether. The motion of which gave birth to that measure were selfish, the policy contracted, and the views of such men cannot be liberal and impartial. Any number, from seven to thirteen, might be selected from the following, and the choice could not be a bad one.

(Here follows the names of the fifteen citizens of Nashville.)

Those printed in italics are merchants; the others substantial freeholders, and men of intelligence. A board of managers selected from them would, in my opinion, conduct the affairs of the institution with ability and integrity. Although you and the directors have a direction as to the number, between seven and thirteen, I would submit to you the propriety of the largest number. It may have an effect in keeping down that spirit of opposition which has hitherto manifested itself.

In naming the persons above mentioned, I have endeavored to combine commercial and legal knowledge, nor have I been inattentive to their standing in society here. I will name another subject, respecting which I have not been requested to write; that is, Who shall be cashier? If any person here is appointed it should be John Somerville. Should this be the case, some person of experience in your manner of doing business, should be sent on to put him in the way of conducting the business, upon the principles

you act on, or he should visit Philadelphia in person to acquire that knowledge. Mr. Somerville has a knowledge of men here, which would be very advantageous, and knows the duties of a Cashier better than any person in this quarter.

I have no fears that any attempt will be made to enforce the Tennessee law. Should there be, it will be revisited with affect here, no concern need be felt on that subject. Should there be no propriety in it, I should like to know when you will put the institution in operation here? and it would seem to me, that some persons should be authorized beforehand to provide a house &c. You will excuse me for the freedom of my suggestions. If unnecessary they are harmless. Your obedient servant,

FELIX GRUNDY.

WILLIAM JONES Esq., President of the United States Bank, Philadelphia.

P. S. Although this is addressed to you only, I have no objections to its being seen by any of the directors.

Such were the opinions and sentiments of the Right Hand Pillar of the present administration. Such were the sentiments of Mr. Grundy before "the spoils belonged to the victors." But since some middlemorn fellow has got hold of the constitution and altered it so as to make it opposed to a National Bank, of course all conscientious and patriotic men must oppose it too. It was "useful and necessary" to a few years ago but then the world has turned round since!

From our Extra of Monday, 23d.

Late News from Washington.

We have dates to the 4th inst. from Washington City, at which time Congress had not been organized, and until which, the President's Message cannot be delivered. The members of both Houses met on Monday, the 2d inst., and it is a remarkable and unprecedented fact, that every member of the House of Representatives was in attendance with one solitary exception. The Senate organized without difficulty. But from the arbitrary course of the Clerk in refusing to call the members from New Jersey, who had the Governor's certificate of their election, the House was thrown into confusion, or into an angry discussion which having occupied two days was still continued to the last dates (the 4th,) how it will terminate we do not pretend to say. If the late Clerk, who is allowed to organize the House by courtesy, is permitted to violate all precedent and assume the character of a Judge, ejecting from the H. of Representatives members of a sovereign State clothed with a legal certificate of their appointment because others may claim the place, though, perhaps, without the shadow of justice, then is our liberties at an end. The Clerk, a ministerial officer, or rather who had been Clerk, acting now by courtesy, would not undertake so high-handed a measure, unless he was backed and urged to it by the powers that be.

The great anxiety manifested by the community to hear from the Federal City, and a desire to lay before our readers the latest intelligence, has induced us to give the following news in the form of an Extra.

From the National Intelligencer of December 3.

The Meeting of Congress.

At the appointed hour, yesterday, the Senate of the United States formed a quorum, made the usual orders for the opening of the Session, and then adjourned.

In the house of Representatives, when the House was called to order, although the roll was not called through, it was ascertained that every member save one, of the House was present, a thing without example, and which it is impossible will ever remain without a parallel.

General anticipation was realized in finding the course pursued in calling the representation from New Jersey to be a stumbling block in the way of the organization of the House. The Clerk declining to call any more than one of the six Representatives having the Governor's certificate of election, on the ground that the seat of the five other members were disputed; a debate arose upon the matter, which continued until the approach of night put a stop to it for a day, though it seemed to all appearance to be quite as far from an end when night came as it was when it began. It is a source of gratification to be able here to state that there were no evidence either in or out of the House, of any remarkable excitement on this subject. There were some hundred of strangers at the Hall more than the galleries found ready room for, but curiosity was evidently the motive that brought nineteen-twentieths of them there.

The only member of the House of Representatives absent from this place yesterday was Mr. K. Kemphall (Whig) from New York detained at home by circumstances which no true hearted man will blame him for yielding to.

Several members were present who were hardly expected to be. Mr. Reed of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cray of Michigan, for example, both of whom have been quite ill, and scarcely able to travel. Mr. Graham of North Carolina, and Mr. Cross of Arkansas, both detained on the western waters, happily came to hand at the last hours yesterday. The Delegates from Territories are all present in Congress, viz from Florida, Downing, from Wisconsin, Doty, from Iowa, Chapman, from Pennsylvania, and Messrs Dickerson, Ryall, Cooper, Kille and Yroom, contesting the seats of the Jersey members, were understood to be in the Hall of Representatives yesterday.

Correspondence of the Mobile Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

The exciting questions connected with the admission of the members whose seats are disputed, and the prospect of some trouble in the settlement of them, attracted an immense crowd to the Capitol to-day. The men's gallery was filled to overflowing, that of the ladies presented a brilliant display of youth, beauty and fashion. The lobbies and passages were crammed with expectants. The members had mustered in great force. Mr. Nailor of Pa. was in his seat, as also was his antagonist, Ingersoll. Both of the New Jersey sets of members, too, were in their places.

The Senate presented a strong contrast to the House. All there was quiet and dignified. About half the Senators were in their seats, reading, writing or conversing in an

under tone; about a dozen more were lounging on the sofas, or around the fire-places. There was an expression of almost perfect listlessness in the looks and attitudes of the reporters, as if what was going on was not worthy of their notice. A few strangers were scattered about the galleries, but the most of them soon took their departure. At 12 o'clock the President pro tem., the Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, took the chair and called the Senators to order. The credentials of the three new Senators, Messrs Betts of Conn., White of Indiana, and Tappan of Ohio, were presented and those gentlemen took the customary oath. Several Senators, also, whose credentials were presented at the last session were sworn in.

The usual resolutions for appointing committees to wait on the President, and to announce to the House the organization of the Senate, and also for furnishing the members with the customary number of newspapers, were adopted, and the senate then adjourned.

Those who were attracted to the Capitol by the prospect of a "flare up," a row or other species of scene, or by the hope of hearing a stormy discussion, in which the great champions of the two parties would exhibit their strength and wield all the edge tools of eloquence and art, must have been sadly disappointed. I have seldom been present at a more quiet sitting; speeches which refreshed the flagging spirits of the auditors, I apprehend most of them would declare they had seldom spent a duller day. From the beginning to the end, there was nothing that could be called heat or excitement.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Garland, the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, took his place at the desk, below the Speaker's chair and requested the house to come to order. He then proceeded to call the names of the Representatives of each State in regular succession. When he came to the State of New Jersey, he called the name of Joseph R. Randolph, (whose seat your aware is not contested,) and then said that there were five seats to which different sets of gentlemen had preferred claims. Not deeming it proper to decide the question between them he would now, with the permission of the house, pass over them all, until he should finish calling the roll, when he would present the evidence which had been laid before him, and leave the whole subject to the consideration of the House. Mr. Maxwell one of the whig members from New Jersey, rose and called for the reading of the evidence in the possession of the Clerk. That gentleman complied, and read the commission given by the Governor of New Jersey, to Mr. Hyrcing, as a member of the House of Representatives of the twenty-sixth Congress, duly elected from the State. He said that the other whig claimant had such a commission in the same style. Mr. Mercer called for the reading of the New Jersey law of elections. This was opposed by the Van Burenites, because they knew it distinctly provides that the only legal evidence of a member being elected is the commission of the Governor.

A discussion of considerable interest and animation arose in which the right of the Whig members to be called, was powerfully maintained by Messrs. Ogden, Hoffman, Halsted of New Jersey, Tillinghast, Mercer, Cost, Johnson, Sergeant, Everett, White of Ky., and Maxwell of New Jersey, and opposed by Messrs. Bynum, Galbraith and Craig of Va. The general ground contended for by the whigs, is that a certificate of election in due conformity to law, has ever and invariably been held to entitle members to seats, and to vote for officers of the House on the assembling of a new Congress, until the House is organized. The position they fortified and made impregnable by innumerable authorities. The Whig members have such a certificate in the commission of the Governor of New Jersey, and the clerk ought to have acted according to all usage and universal opinion heretofore, and place on his roll, the names of the members who had this legal and irrefutable evidence of title to seats. Joseph R. Randolph was admitted by the clerk as having a legal and sufficient title to a seat. Yet he had only the Governor's commission. Why, then, should the other representatives be rejected, when they have precisely the same certificates? The clerk in this case, has set at defiance the law, whose injunctions he recognised in the case of Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Bynum had the floor when the House adjourned, without taking any question.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3d, 1839.

The House of Representatives having adjourned yesterday without having organized the Senate could not of course proceed to business to-day. The Senators met in their Chamber at the usual hour and immediately adjourned, without doing any business.

The House of Representatives was again filled with an immense assemblage at an early hour—many more persons being in attendance than could be accommodated in the galleries or on the floor.

At 12 o'clock the Clerk of the last House requested the members to come to order, and asked leave to make a statement. He had investigated his duties most elaborately and anxiously; and he wished, in justification of his course, to explain his reasons.

Mr. Jenifer asked whether he understood the Clerk had altered his opinion of the course he ought to pursue, and whether he would now call the Whig members of the State of New Jersey?

Mr. Garland replied that he had not changed his opinions, but he wished to satisfy the House that he had acted from no other motives than a desire to perform his duty.

Cries of "Hear him! hear him!" resounded on all sides; in the midst of which Mr. Stanley of N. C. rose and protested against listening to any statement of the Clerk, until the New Jersey members were admitted. Mr. Wise said he was quite willing to hear what the Clerk had to say, why he had not performed his duty as imposed by the law and practice of Congress; though he was of opinion the statement should have been made yesterday.

Mr. White, of Ky., opposed the request of the Clerk. He denied that the members of the House were under any obligation to hear the Clerk. At one he exclaimed, to sit here and listen to you, sir, reading a document prepared, perhaps, in a caucus last night? No matter how objectionable your paper might be, no matter what false affidavits it might contain, no matter how gross its misrepresentation, the reading could not be

stopped. Besides, such a statement would lead to discussion upon other points, of which a one-sided view—an erroneous impression may have been given. He protested, now and forever, against any elucidation by the Clerk.

Mr. Wise said that in his opinion the Clerk had failed to perform his duties, and he wished to hear his explanation or defence. He denied that the Clerk was a judge in the case. He was merely a ministerial officer to recognize the judgement which had been made by the properly constituted officers of each State respecting the election of members.

Mr. White of Ky. again rose and warned his political friends against allowing themselves to be duped by this attempt to procure the reading of ex parte argument. He hoped they would not allow it.

Mr. Cushing, of Mass. commented in severe terms on the conduct of the Clerk in arresting the organization of the House, by refusing to perform the duties imposed on him; still he was willing to hear what the Clerk had to produce.

Mr. Vanderpool of N. Y. then took the floor. He, you must know, aspires to be regarded as one of the leaders of the administration party. This, his first speech, was not very creditable to his pretensions. To be sure, he was very complimentary on all sides. But his fine sayings were given with such an air of condescension, as to make them exceedingly disagreeable. Mr. Vanderpool seemed to have the utmost contempt for law and practice, and was of course declamatory about the rights of the people, the purity of elections, &c. &c.

The discussion was continued with much warmth on the general merits of the question by Messrs. Pope of Ky, Rhett, Jenifer of Md. and Miller of Ohio.

The debate was still going on, when, in order to be in time for the mail, I was compelled to close this despatch. There is no prospect of the discussion being brought to a close for some days; and, indeed, it is thought it will be continued until next week. It is therefore probable that you will not hear of the Speaker's election or receive the President's Message this week.

Yours, &c.

The Washington papers of the 4th inst. represent the New Jersey contest in the House, as being conducted very quietly on the 1th, though some excitement on the subject was manifested out of doors.

Mr. Speaker can be elected until the decision of the New Jersey question.

The newly elected members of Congress from Mississippi, Messrs. Brown and Thompson, have taken the post of honor and trust conferred to them.

The Globe gives the following as the state of parties in the Senate 29 administration, 19 opposition; in the House 121 administration, 113 opposition, 7 contested, and 1 vacancy.

A scene of confusion ensued on the 3rd, in the attempt to adjourn the House. When adjournment was moved, a majority was declared in favor by the Clerk. Numbers cried "count," "count," "no," "no" and Mr. Cushing called for the sense of the House but an adjournment was finally had upon the decision of the Clerk. One of the members ejaculated, "now we are a mob."

Since the above was in type, we have received Washington dates up to the 7th inst. at which time Congress had not yet organized and great confusion prevailed, until Mr. Adams was made chairman and some little order restored although the refractory members were still clamorous. The question with regard to the New Jersey members, it seems, is likely to detain the members from business to an indefinite period, and it is not altogether improbable that something worse may grow out of it.

The National Intelligencer of the 7th says: "Five days have passed of the session of Congress and the House of Representatives is not yet organized for the transaction of business. Five more may pass without an organization being witnessed."

FOREIGN NEWS.

News by the Steam Ship Liverpool.

By the steamer VIRAGO, we are placed in receipt of New-Orleans dates to the 18th inst. The Liverpool brought dates to the 15th Nov., and we notice a slight improvement in the price of Cotton, say 1d; which is very gratifying, although the news of the great crop which will be sent forward the present year had not reached the other side of the Atlantic, and fears are entertained this improvement will only be temporary.

Riots of the Chartists.—Twenty killed and forty wounded.—These persons are still in movement in Monmouth and Glamorgan shires, and also again at Newport. The advanced guard under Frost in South Wales alone, counts 15,000 persons, chiefly in the mining districts. The organizing appears to be complete, and to have been a long time maturing. The people tenaciously cling to their language, and have fixed a repugnance to the English and Irish. The public authorities are resisted. On the morning of Nov. 4th, they entered Newport to burn the house of the Sheriff, but were repulsed by a detachment of the 45th, losing 20 killed and from 40 to 60 wounded. Among the latter several of the inhabitants of the town. The mayor of the town was shot through the arm with a slug and severely wounded in the groin. The chief instigator of this excitement was, cold as the name may be, a Mr. John Frost, quondam member of the National Convention. A reward of £100 was offered for him, and he was found three hours before the attack in the house of Patridge, a printer, who, with Frost and a Mr. Waters, all well armed with lucifer (loco-foco) matches, were arrested and sent to the jail at Monmouth, which place they had intended to attack to rescue the chartist held large midnight meetings, and were armed with pikes, pistols, stakes, mandrills, (colliers tools) &c. Eight companies of the 25th foot had proceeded from Winchester to the disturbed district.

The iron districts furnish plenty of the raw material for arms, and it was found the blacksmiths of Newport had been busily at work making pikes, spears, &c., for their brethren from the country. It turns out that there were 2,000 on the road, and that they expected to be joined by Dr. Price, with 7 pieces of cannon. Their march, however, was retarded all

morning, and thus a general slaughter of the town prevented. The following is a specimen of a Chartist "card."

The words on it are—"Monmouthshire Working Men's Association. Motto.—Peace, Law, and Order. Equal cares and equal rights we advocate, and claim as our inalienable birthright; and as citizens, universal suffrage—vote by ballot, annual parliaments and no property qualification; we advocate for the elector and the elected."

The examinations continued at Newport and some half a dozen more were arrested for high treason, as ringleaders. The detachment of the troops of the 45th, which repulsed the attack of the 4th, consisted of only 30 men under Lt. Basil Grey, concealed in a room at the Westgate Inn. The chartist marched in four abreast, a gun to each four, the rest with pikes. They numbered some hundreds. Wm. Jones, a watchmaker Chartist general of the Pontypool division, had been brought in handcuffed. A reward of £100 has been offered for him.

One account, in illustration of the extent and maturity of the organization, says:—

"If we need proof that the plan has long been matured, the quantity of arms of all descriptions possessed by the deluded men of the hills, gives sufficient evidence of the state of preparation; nor can its organization be doubted when we find among the prisoners men who have worked in one employment for 20 years, marching a distance of 20, 30 or 40 miles to the attack—many of whom had never been in Newport previously in their whole lives; added to which it may be stated that it has been proved that, in some portions of the iron and mining districts, no person would be allowed to remain, even for hours, without enrolling themselves in the secret Chartist Lodge of the place, with its sections, captains and companies;—that all the boys were formed into 'Youth's Chartist Lodges,' and the women into their 'Females' Associations.'"

Things in the East remain in statu quo. France goes secretly for Egypt, as was predicted. The expedition of the Duke of Orleans to Africa is a failure. Cotton is slightly advancing, which is more important to us. The flour and grain famine seems to have been suddenly hushed, as the crop crackers have got off their old musty stocks on hand.

The Junta of Catalonia had superseded the Count de Espagne on receiving despatches from France. The count had proceeded to that country. Gen. Sagara succeeded him, and immediately set at liberty 230 hostages, which had been detained by the Count at Berga, and removed the gibbets, and also the balls and chains from the legs of the poor prisoners. This all led to the belief that there would be a pacification of the province of Catalonia.

Cabrera has 30,000 troops in the mountains of Aragon, which he has laid waste. Espartero and O'Donnell pursue him with 60,000. But the former has to send to Saragossa for all his supplies, and the latter to Valencia. Hence convoys of mules for 30 leagues through dangerous defiles. Cabrera has eight fortresses in the mountains. The Spanish Cortes was prorogued from Nov. 1 to Nov. 26, and it was thought would soon be dissolved.

The London Courier is out against the Ministry, and charges the Chronicle, their organ, with conniving at all insurrections directed against the Tory interest.

The packet ship Wellington from N. York took out \$400,000 in gold to merchants in London and Liverpool.

FRANCE.

The Monitor of the 6th ult. contains an ordinance evoking the Chambers of Paris and Deputies for the 23d December.

The same paper of the 1st ult. announces a discovery by the police in Paris of firearms, powder, and projectiles, belonging to secret societies. This, with the arrest of Blanqui, shows the Government to be better informed, on these matters, and more vigilant, than apparently used to be the case. The Government officers were subsequently busy in the development of a new conspiracy of a more formidable character than any by which the Monarchy has hitherto been assailed. The details will be made public as soon as the examination of the leading members (eight of whom are in custody) is concluded. The correspondent of a London Morning paper gives the following account of this new plot, which appears not have been of police manufacture:—

"The conspiracy was truly formidable. It comprised the remains of the Societe des Salons, in which originated the insurrection of the 12th of May last, with new adherents, and other parties hitherto distinct from them in principle and views. The organization was perfect, a circumstance which, with the all-grasping ramifications of the police system that obtains in France, constituted the protection of the Government, who it appears were informed of every movement of the disaffected. The numbers of the persons afflicted in this new revolutionary party, which assumed the title of 'Societe Nationale,' have not been accurately ascertained, but are said to be considerable, not of distinguished, but of real fighting men. Their means had accumulated so rapidly, that they calculated on being sufficiently prepared for an outbreak before the opening of the Chambers. Of muskets the stock was sufficient but their places were to be supplied with handgrenades and missiles of that class (most of which were formed of glass globes or bottles filled with gunpowder, covered over with a thick paste of earth, in which were imbedded grape shot; the whole bound over with canvass.) A five second fusee communicating with the gunpowder rendered this weapon complete. In the hands of cool and desperate men no projectile could be more deadly.

She Paris journals bring accounts of a riot at Din, in Brittany, similar to those at Le Mans a month before. The population, especially the women, were alarmed at the transport of corn from their market to St. Maloes. They accordingly stopped the carts, brought back the corn to the Market-hall, did the same by the corn in the stores of the individual who owned the carts, and moreover, pillaged his house and broke his furniture.

SPAIN.

On the 31st October, the session of the Cortes was suspended by royal decrees till the 20th of November, and the Congress a few minutes before passed a resolution, de-

claring the collection of all taxes and contributions, which were not authorized by a vote of the Cortes, to be illegal.

The causes which immediately led to the measure taken by the government of suspending the Cortes, were principally the resignation of General Alais, the discredited state of the remaining ministers, which also compelled them to render their resignations, and the early increasing opposition manifested against the individuals and system of the cabinet by the members of Congress.

It is reported that Sergeant Talford will be the Solicitor General.

Mr. Joshua Walsley, an ultra-radical is elected Mayor of Liverpool.

TURKEY.

Great scarcity of provisions existed in the Egyptian army in Syria. Also, at Constantinople, in which latter case was the demand for bread that the poor had to form in line (a la que, as at Paris,) to take their turn in purchasing at the baker's shop. Also, 400 poor starving women had surrounded the young Sultan, and implored alms from him, which had so moved him that he upbraided the minister and dismissed him from office. Large orders for wheat had been sent on to Alexandria.

Another great fire had occurred at Constantinople, destroying 400 houses.

Lord Pansbury has reiterated in another note the determination of England, Russia and Austria, to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and reduce Mehemet Ali to obedience. France, who favors the latter looking as she does to grasping at the north coast of Africa, seems to be left out of this note. The English and French fleets had again applied, and been refused admission through the Dardanelles, except the Belle Poule frigate, commanded by Prince de Joinville, which had been towed up by a French steamer. The trade by the caravans between Trebisond and Persia was being actively resumed.

It is now positively averred that France has at length declared her policy. She has transmitted an ultimatum of all the Courts, and to the Porte, declaring that she has decided to support Mehemet Ali in all his pretensions, provided he requires only the kingdom of Egypt, Syria and Adana. After this important declaration, she informs Mehemet Ali of her intentions, and requests him to assist her views by making some unimportant concession.

Athens letter of the 30th ult., mentions the dismissal of the minister of France, M. Spaulakis. Nothing was yet decided respecting the establishment of a Bank in the metropolis of Greece.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE MONARCHICAL CLAIM.

A more absurd and preposterous claim is never preferred by any party, than that which is now advanced by the officeholders and sink or swim adherents of the Federal Executive to the appellation so far from being Republicans or Democrats, the worst Federalist ever known in this country. I. e. if you understand by the term Federalist, what in the days of Mr. Jefferson, a friend of Power and Privilege, in opposition to the People and Privileges. This assertion is borne out by ample and incontrovertible evidence, whether we look North or South, to the prominent men of the party, or to the despicable and monarchical measures they support. In regard to men, there is Buchanan, who once thanked his God that not a drop of Democratic blood flowed in his veins—Ingersoll, who proclaimed that he lived in the Revolution he would have been a Tory—Wall, the father of the Report which advocated office-holders interfering with elections, who declared in the Senate, that he had always been a Federalist and always intended to be—Rush, who was one of the first, if not the very first, who mounded the black-cockade—besides a host of others, main pillars and chief ornaments of the Temple of Modern Democracy. They were advocates of a strong central Government in '98, of a Monarchy in fact, they are the same things now. They still go with all their hearts and souls for vesting all the powers of the Government in the hands of the Executive, and making that functionary omnipotent and supreme.

If we turn to measures, the evidence of the worst species of Federalism are equally abundant and conclusive. What was ever proposed by the elder Adams, or Alexander Hamilton, or Timothy Pickens, more strongly consolidating, anti-republican, and subversive of the rights of the States, than the Bankrupt Law, recommended by Mr. Van Buren for the purpose of bringing the State Banks to the footstool of the Executive? What power was ever claimed by the Fathers of Federalism for the Executive, equal to that asserted in the protest, to the entire and undisputed custody of the public money, and actually carried out into practice by Jackson and Van Buren? When did Hamilton broach doctrines half so Federal as those contained in the celebrated proclamation, which even the ostrich stomach of the sink or swim Editor of the Enquirer could not digest without many wry faces and pathetic grimaces? We may look in vain to the annals of Federalism, in its proudest day, for any principles or measures to exceed or equal these in their consolidating, Anti-State Rights tendencies. In fact, the whole drift and policy of the dominant party has been, and is, to aggrandize the Federal Head. To obey his behests is the only test of Democracy; to strengthen his arm for mischief by usurping the rights of the People and the co-ordinate genuine Republicanism; and to sink principles—to sink the best interests of the country—and to sink the rights of the States, in order swim with the president is to be the beau ideal of a bold disinterested patriot, consistent Statesman, and champion of State Rights.

WINE! WINE!—An abolition paper contains the following paragraph:—

"Bail out the Atlantic with a teaspoon—pierce Leviathan's vitals with a tooth-pick—quench Vesuvius with the contents of a goblet—then you may talk of 'wiping away the stain of slavery from our national escutcheon' by sending them to Liberia."

But the writer has not gone far enough—he should have added, "hold the globe in a thimble—make a parlor pet of an elephant—control a woman by force, or an abolitionist by reason—then you may," &c.

"My last farewell!" as the shoe maker said when he retired from business.